



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1911

CONTENTS

<i>The Scope of Protozoology:</i> PROFESSOR GARY N. CALKINS	129
<i>Synthetic Metals from Non-metallic Elements:</i> PROFESSOR HERBERT N. MCCOY ...	138
<i>William Russell Dudley:</i> PRESIDENT DAVID STARR JORDAN	142
<i>Professor Whitman's Collection of Pigeons</i> .	145
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	146
<i>University and Educational News</i>	149
<i>Discussion and Correspondence:—</i>	
<i>The Air we breathe in Buildings:</i> M. MOTT-SMITH. <i>The Moisture in the Air we breathe:</i> PROFESSOR WILFORD M. WILSON. <i>A Variant in the Periodical Cicada:</i> DR. ROSS AITKEN GORTNER	150
<i>Quotations:—</i>	
<i>Tripped by Red Tape; Doctor Wiley</i>	153
<i>Scientific Books:—</i>	
<i>Hahn's Handbuch der Klimatologie:</i> DR. CLEVELAND ABBE. <i>Resultats du voyage du S. Y. Belgica, The Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand:</i> DR. W. H. DALL	155
<i>Annual International Tables of Physical and Chemical Constants:</i> PROFESSORS G. N. LEWIS, G. F. HULL, J. STIEGLITZ	158
<i>Special Articles:—</i>	
<i>Chemistry of the Silver Voltameter:</i> A. S. MCDANIEL	159

MSS, intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of SCIENCE, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

THE SCOPE OF PROTOZOOLOGY¹

TWENTY-ONE years ago when I first began the study of protozoa, biologists in general were inclined to look upon these animals mainly as a means of entertaining amateur microscopists in their idle hours. Since then the subject has developed in widely different directions and protozoa have found a place in the deeper problems of biology; indeed, they are considered important enough to warrant the establishment of several chairs of protozoology in different parts of the world.

I am frequently asked to tell what protozoology is, and occasionally find difficulty in correcting the impression that a protozoologist is a primitive and undeveloped zoologist; but difficult as this sometimes is, I find even greater difficulty in giving an adequate idea of the scope of protozoology. I have chosen, therefore, as the subject of this lecture, this very general topic. In it I have no pet hypothesis to develop, nor scientific nut to crack, but desire only to point out the nature of the work done in protozoology as a basis for a definition of its scope.

Up to 1890 the work on protozoa was largely descriptive. The first discoveries by Leeuwenhoek in 1675 gave a new lease of life to the theory of spontaneous generation which had received some hard knocks through the direct experiments of Redi, Malpighi and Harvey. The new discoveries with the microscope merely added fuel to the fire of the later nature philosophers, which, however, mostly went up as smoke theories, such as that of organic transmi-

¹Lecture delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory, June 30, 1911.